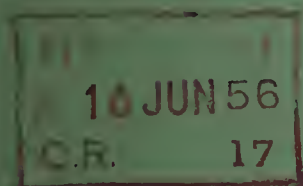


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South West Salop United Districts



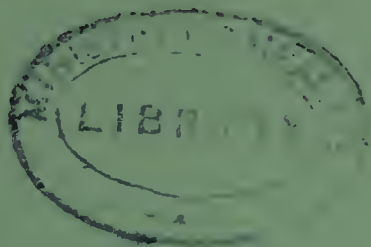
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1955



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ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT  
BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE  
CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT  
CLUN RURAL DISTRICT  
BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

## CONTENTS OF REPORT

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1. Public Health Officers.
2. Introduction.
3. General Statistics.
4. Tables of Vital Statistics.
5. Section A. Social Conditions and Vital Statistics.
6. Section B. General Provision of Health Services.
7. Section C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Districts.
8. Section D. Housing.
9. Section E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
10. Section F. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.
11. Table showing the Causes of Deaths in the year 1955.

South West Salop United Districts

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT

CLUN RURAL DISTRICT

BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

---

### Medical Officer of Health

JAMES L. GREGORY, M.B., CH.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & HY.,  
F.R.I.P.H.H.

### Sanitary Inspectors

#### ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT

† W. H. Purslow, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Inspector.  
D. H. Corfield, Cert. R.S.I., Additional Inspector.  
C. T. Mabbott, Cert. R.S.I., Additional Inspector.

#### BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

† \* Harold Thomas, Cert. R.S.I.

#### CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT

† \* K. C. T. Jacks, Cert. R.S.I. (resigned 30/4/55).  
† \* H. J. Sleigh, Cert. R.S.I. (appointed 1/5/55).

#### CLUN RURAL DISTRICT

† \* H. Bramwell, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Inspector.  
\* D. H. Young, Cert. R.S.I., Additional Inspector.

#### BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

† D. E. Sheppard, Cert. R.S.I.

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### Public Health Laboratory Service

Bacteriologist : Dr. C. A. JONES

Public Health Laboratory  
Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury  
Tel. No. Shrewsbury 4389

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† Meat Inspector's Certificate held.

\* Also holds the Post of Surveyor or Assistant Surveyor.

# South West Salop United Districts

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PONTESBURY,

1st May, 1956

TO THE MAYORS, CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCILS  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of your Districts for the year ending on the 31st December, 1955.

The population of the Combined Districts at mid-summer, 1955, has been estimated to be 49,850 as compared with the estimated number for 1954 which was 49,680. The number of Births in the year was 740 (birth-rate=14.8) and Deaths were 658 (death-rate=13.2).

The incidence of infectious diseases was higher than in the previous year and this was due to the large number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough which were notified. No cases of Diphtheria were notified in any of the five Districts.

Forty-seven new cases of Tuberculosis were notified and of these, forty-two were Pulmonary and five were Non-pulmonary cases. The total deaths from Tuberculosis numbered seven and these were all from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This gives a death-rate of 0.140 per 1,000 which is slightly lower than the death-rate from this disease in the country as a whole.

Deaths of infants under the age of one year numbered twenty-three and the Infantile Mortality Rate is higher than in the previous year.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 113 and this is a slightly lower number than in 1954.

Accidents were the cause of twenty-six deaths and of these a total of thirteen were motor accidents.

JAMES L. GREGORY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

ATCHAM R.D.	Registrar-General's estimate of the population—mid-1955	...	...	21,400
	Area (in acres)	...	...	134,465
	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	6,164
	Rateable Value of the District...	...	...	£86,161
	Estimated product of 1d. rate	...	...	£342
<hr/>				
BISHOP'S CASTLE M.B.	Registrar-General's estimate of the population—mid-1955	...	...	1,280
	Area (in acres)	...	...	1,865
	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	432
	Rateable Value of the District	...	...	£12,047
	Estimated product of 1d. rate	...	...	£46
<hr/>				
CHURCH STRETTON U.D.	Registrar-General's estimate of the population—mid-1955	...	...	2,770
	Area (in acres)	...	...	6,085
	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	908
	Rateable Value of the District	...	...	£24,885
	Estimated product of 1d. rate	...	...	£98
<hr/>				
CLUN R.D.	Registrar-General's estimate of the population—mid-1955	...	...	9,320
	Area (in acres)	...	...	132,512
	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	3,077
	Rateable Value of the District	...	...	£26,493
	Estimated product of 1d. rate	...	...	£103
<hr/>				
WENLOCK M.B.	Registrar-General's estimate of the population—mid-1955	...	...	15,080
	Area (in acres)	...	...	22,657
	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	4,703
	Rateable Value of the District	...	...	£57,147
	Estimated product of 1d. rate	...	...	£212
<hr/>				
SOUTH WEST SALOP UNITED DISTRICTS	Total estimated population	...	...	49,850
	Total area of the Districts (in acres)	...	...	297,584
	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	15,284
	Total Rateable Value	...	...	£206,733
	Estimated product of 1d. rate	...	...	£801
	Total number of inhabited houses	...	...	15,284

# **ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT**

## **VITAL STATISTICS**

				M.	F.	Total
<b>Live Births</b> —	Legitimate	...	...	182	131	313
	Illegitimate	...	...	10	6	16
	Totals	...	...	<u>192</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>329</u>

**Birth Rate** per 1,000 of population=16.3.

<b>Still Births</b> —	Legitimate	...	...	2	2	4
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

**Still Birth Rate**=12.0 per 1,000 total births.

<b>Deaths</b>	...	...	...	...	101	93	194
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

**Death Rate** per 1,000 of population=8.7.

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

				No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a)	From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	—
(b)	From other Puerperal Causes	...	...	—	—
	Totals	...	...	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

### Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

				No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a)	Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	8	25.5
(b)	Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	—	—
(c)	All Infants per 1,000 total live births	...	...	8	24.3

The following were the rates for England and Wales :—

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	24.9
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	23.1

## BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

## VITAL STATISTICS

				M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	9	1	10
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	1	1
	Totals	...	...	9	2	11

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population=9.6.

Still Births—	Legitimate	...	...	—	—	—
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
	Totals	...	...	1	—	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births=83.3.

Deaths	...	...	...	...	35	20	55
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Death Rate per 1,000 of population=23.1.

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
(b) From other Puerperal Causes	—	—
Totals	Nil	Nil

## Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	—	—
(b) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	—	—
(c) All infants per 1,000 total live births	—	—

The following were the rates for England and Wales :—

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	24.9
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	23.1



## CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT

## VITAL STATISTICS

					M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	...	15	14	29
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	...	...	15	14	29

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population=12.1

Still Births—	Legitimate	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	...	...	Nil	1	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births=33.3

Deaths	...	...	...	...	21	28	49
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----

Death Rate per 1,000 of population=11.0

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

				No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a)	From Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	—
(b)	From other Puerperal Causes	...	...	—	—
	Totals	...	...	Nil	Nil

## Death of Infants under one year of age :—

				No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a)	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	1	34.4
(b)	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	—	—
(c)	All infants per 1,000 total live births	...	...	1	34.4

The following were the rates for England and Wales :—

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	24.9
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	23.1

## CLUN RURAL DISTRICT

## VITAL STATISTICS

				M.	F.	Total
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	77	63	140
	Illegitimate	...	...	3	2	5
	Totals	...	...	80	65	145

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population=17.9

Still Births—	Legitimate	...	...	1	—	1
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	...	1	—	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births=6.8

Deaths	...	...	...	63	58	121
--------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----

Death Rate per 1,000 of population=11.2

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

			No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a)	From Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	—
(b)	From other Puerperal Causes	...	—	—
	Totals	...	Nil	Nil

## Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

			No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a)	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	3	21.4
(b)	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	—	—
(c)	All infants per 1,000 total live births	...	3	20.6

The following were the rates for England and Wales :—

Birth Rate	...	...	...	15.0
Death Rate	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	24.9
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	23.1

## BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

## VITAL STATISTICS

				M.	F.	Total
<b>Live Births</b> —	Legitimate	...	...	116	105	221
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	4	5
	Totals	...	...	<u>117</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>226</u>

**Birth Rate** per 1,000 of population=15.0

<b>Still Births</b> —	Legitimate	...	...	5	4	9
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
	Totals	...	...	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

**Still Birth Rate** per 1,000 total births=42.3

<b>Deaths</b>	...	...	...	118	121	239
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Death Rate** per 1,000 of population=14.4

**Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—**

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a) From Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
(b) From other Puerperal Causes	1	4.4
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>4.4</u>

**Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—**

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
(a) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	11	49.7
(b) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	—	—
(c) All infants per 1,000 total live births	11	48.6

The following were the rates for England and Wales :—

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	24.9
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	23.1

## SECTION A

The total number of the population in the five Districts as at the 30th June, 1955, is estimated by the Registrar General as being 49,850. This is a slightly higher figure than the figures for the previous two years.

The following are the populations estimated for each of the Districts and the figures for the previous two years are also given. It will be seen that there is an increase in the figures given in the Atcham Rural District and in the Urban District of Church Stretton, as compared with the figures for the year 1954. At Clun R.D. and at Wenlock M.B. the figures are slightly less and at Bishop's Castle M.B. there is no change.

District	Estimated Population			Increase or Decrease
	1953	1954	1955	
Atcham R.D. ...	21,230	21,180	21,400	+220
Bishop's Castle ...	1,287	1,280	1,280	—
Church Stretton ...	2,701	2,760	2,770	+10
Clun R.D. ...	9,503	9,340	9,320	—20
Wenlock M.B. ...	15,020	15,130	15,080	—40
S.W. Salop Districts	<u>49,741</u>	<u>49,680</u>	<u>49,850</u>	<u>+170</u>

### NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

The figures showing the Vital Statistics for each of the five Districts have already been given. In the following notes the figures and rates are for all the Districts taken together.

#### **Births and Birth Rates**

The total births numbered 740 and the Birth Rate=14.8 per 1,000 of the population. The number of births in each of the Districts was lower than in the year 1954.

#### **Still Births**

There were 17 Still Births and the S.B. Rate was 22.4. This is a lower Rate than that for England and Wales which was 23.1.

#### **Deaths and Death Rates**

Deaths numbered 658 and the Death Rate was 13.2. (England and Wales=11.7). In the previous year the total number of Deaths was 690.

### Puerperal Deaths

One death was reported as due to Puerperal Causes and this gives a Rate of 1.3 per 1,000 live and still births.

### Infantile Mortality

The deaths of 23 infants under the age of one year were reported. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 31.0 per 1,000 live births. This is a higher Rate than the one in the previous year which was 24. (England and Wales=24.9).

### Neo-Natal Deaths

These are the deaths of infants which take place under the age of four weeks. The number of such deaths was 14 and the Rate was 18.0 which is the same as for the previous year when there were 15 deaths. (England and Wales—the Rate was 17.3).

### Natural Increase of Population

The number of live births exceeded the total number of deaths by 82.

The following figures of some of the Rates for the whole country are of interest as they show the changes which have taken place in some cases during the last four years. The Rates for the year 1938 are also given and it will be seen that the Rates for Still Births and Infantile Mortality have become much less since that year :—

#### England and Wales

Year	Birth Rate	Still Birth		Infantile Mortality	
		Rate	Death Rate	Rate	Rate
1938	... 15.1	38.3	11.6	52.8	
1952	... 15.3	22.7	11.3	27.6	
1953	... 15.5	22.5	11.4	26.8	
1954	... 15.2	23.5	11.3	25.4	
1955	... 15.0	23.1	11.7	24.9	

With regard to the Statistics from the individual Districts it will be noticed that the Death Rate for Bishop's Castle M.B. is 23.1 per 1,000 which is much higher than that for the Country or for any of the other Districts. The reason for this is that under the Memorandum on Transfers of Deaths, etc. Stone House is regarded as the usual residence of its inmates and deaths occurring there are **not** transferable and will have to be included in the total deaths assigned to the Borough.

## **SECTION B**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

#### **Staff**

The names and qualifications of the officers in the Health Departments of the five Districts will be found at the beginning of the Report. At Church Stretton the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor resigned at the end of April and Mr. H. J. Sleigh was appointed to take over this appointment. In the other Districts there have been no changes in the Staff.

#### **Laboratory Facilities**

The Public Health Laboratory is at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, and samples of water, milk, ice-cream, etc., are sent there for bacteriological examination and report.

Chemical Examinations of water samples are carried out at the Laboratory at Chester. Effluents from Sewage Disposal Works are also sent to this Laboratory for analysis to be made.

The co-operation of the Health Laboratory is of the greatest importance in the work of the Health Department and I would like to express my thanks to Dr. C. A. Jones and his Staff for the great assistance they have given in many ways during the year.

#### **Ambulance Service**

The Central Ambulance Depot is at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, and the Telephone Number is Shrewsbury 6331. At the end of the year 1954 there were 15 Ambulances at the Depot and 8 Sitting-Case Cars. In addition there was one Ambulance at Bishop's Castle and one in the Wenlock District. In the year 1954 a total of 161 journeys were made and 307 patients were carried by the Ambulance from the Bishop's Castle Station. A total of 7,433 miles were covered in this work.

From Wenlock 337 journeys were made, 488 patients carried, and 8,503 miles covered during the year 1954.

If Doctors require an Ambulance to be sent to any District it is advised that the message should be given to the Central Depot as those on duty there will know which Ambulance it is best to send for the patient. If a local Ambulance Station is contacted it may well be that the Ambulance which is stationed there will perhaps be out attending to another call and delay may occur.



## **Home Nursing**

The County Council have the duty under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act 1946, to make provision for securing the attendance of Nurses on persons who require nursing in their own homes. In most of the County home nursing duties are undertaken by home nurse-midwives in the various nursing areas. There are seven full-time Home Nurses in the County and these are at Shrewsbury (6) and Ludlow (1). The cases which are visited by the nurses may be Medical, Surgical, Tuberculosis Cases, or in some cases patients suffering from Infectious Diseases.

## **Home Help Service**

The County Council have a scheme for the supply of Home Helps under the permissive powers of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act 1946. Domestic Help is available to households where there is present "any person who is ill, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child not over compulsory school age." There is an office at the Cottage Room, Silvester Horne Institute, Church Stretton, and there are three part-time Home Helps available.

During 1954 a total number of thirty-five cases were visited and helped by Home Helps at Church Stretton. A charge is made for services, but if any family cannot afford to pay these charges they may state their position as regards income and the fees may then be reduced so that they will only be asked to pay according to their means. It may well be that in the future this Service will be required more and more as there appears to be a greater difficulty each year in getting people who are willing to undertake domestic work outside of their own homes.

## **Infant Welfare Centres**

In the districts the County Council have Welfare Centres at Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, Ironbridge, Broseley, and Much Wenlock. Particulars of the attendances at these Centres will be found in the County Health Officer's Report.

It is satisfactory to report that the Welfare Centre at Madeley is almost completed and should be opened in the early months of 1956. This Centre has been needed for some time and will certainly prove of great value to the families living at Madeley.

A Welfare Centre is also needed at Pontesbury, and other places which also might be considered are Minsterley and Bayston Hill. With such Centres it is necessary for them to be within a short distance of the homes of the people as mothers do not find it easy to travel long distances with their very young children.

The days of meeting of the different Centres are as follows :—

Centre	Address	Days
Bishop's Castle	Church Street ... ..	1st & 3rd Fridays
Church Stretton	Silvester Horne Institute	1st & 3rd Thursdays
Ironbridge ...	Severn Bank House, The Wharfage	Fridays
Broseley ...	Victoria Institute ...	1st, 3rd & 5th Thursdays
Much Wenlock	British Legion Hall ...	2nd & 4th Tuesdays

### **School Clinics**

There are School Clinics at Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton and Ironbridge. Particulars regarding the attendances at these Clinics during the year will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

This work may be carried out either at the children's own homes or at the Child Welfare Centres. There has not been any case of Diphtheria notified in any of the Districts since the year 1949.

### **Chest Clinic**

This Clinic was moved in January, 1955, to Copthorne Hospital, Mytton Oak Road, Shrewsbury. Patients who have to attend the Clinic can take a Midland Red 'bus from Barker Street, Shrewsbury, to the Hospital.

### **Venereal Diseases Clinic**

The Clinic is at 1 Belmont, Shrewsbury, and the days and hours of attendance for patients are as follows :—

Males ...	Tuesdays and Fridays ...	6-8 p.m.
Females ...	Mondays and Wednesdays ...	2-4 p.m.

### **Hospitals**

Shrewsbury is the hospital centre and particulars of the hospitals available have been given in previous Reports.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are treated at Monkmoor Hospital, Shrewsbury, but some of the beds at this Hospital are now used for children as fewer beds at this Hospital are now required for Infectious Diseases. Some cases of Infectious Disease are treated at Copthorne Hospital.

The Orthopaedic Hospital is at Oswestry and the Sanatorium for Tubercular Cases is at Shirlett, near Broseley.

At Much Wenlock there is a Cottage Hospital (22 beds) and there is also one at Broseley (20 beds). These are modern bulidings and both of them have small maternity departments (Much Wenlock 4 beds, Broseley 6 beds). The accommodation at both these hospitals can be increased by 6-8 beds by the use of shelters.



## **SECTION C**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

This part of the Report deals with water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal, public cleansing, rodent control, and the inspection of Factories and Work-shops. All these matters have to receive attention if the health of the people is to be safeguarded.

Public Health in the earlier days was not perhaps a matter which only concerned medically trained persons because much of the work which had to be done with regard to the preservation of health was environmental and this is still the case. It is still necessary for Engineers and Architects and others to also lend a hand in the work of making conditions satisfactory for health to be maintained.

The provision of a safe water-supply is one of the most important problems to be faced in any place and there can be no doubt that the great improvement in such supplies has helped to protect people from many forms of disease which used to be spread through polluted water-supplies. The provision of an adequate and safe supply for a large town is in many ways an easier matter to solve than is the provision of water for scattered rural areas as in the first case the houses are close together and there is probably no need for more than one supply.

In rural areas the houses are usually in small villages or may be in groups of only a few. Such conditions usually mean that a number of small supplies would have to be provided as otherwise the length of pipes for the distribution of a supply would be very long and very expensive. The supervision of small scattered water supplies is also difficult.

Sewerage and sewage disposal plants are also a problem in the country areas as great care has to be taken that no water supply becomes polluted and that no nuisance arises. Care has also to be taken that no streams or rivers become polluted with an unsatisfactory effluent from any disposal works.

The collection and disposal of refuse is also of importance and requires a considerable amount of labour if it is to be properly carried out. In country districts the cost of collecting the refuse is heavy as so many miles have to be covered in the work. It is also found difficult to get a suitable refuse tip. In some of the larger towns the refuse is disposed of by incineration but this is inclined to be rather an expensive method.

### **ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT**

#### **Water Supplies**

In spite of the exceptional drought which occurred during the year, when the water consumption from the Council's two main sources at Ford and Pimhill reached figures considerably greater

than those ever previously recorded, no shortage of water was experienced, although the pumps at these two sources were working at full capacity for considerable periods in order to maintain satisfactory supplies. The Surveyor (Mr. J. R. Sockett) has supplied the following figures with regard to the present number of properties connected to the Council's two main supplies :—

	Total No. of Properties at present served	Properties connected during year ending 31st December, 1955
Keys to Standpipes ...	656	Unchanged
Domestic Connections ...	2,148	199
Metered Supplies ...	776	71

Watermains Extensions carried out during 1955.

Watermains extensions were carried out by direct labour during the year to serve the Council's Housing Estates at Atcham and Bayston Hill.

### **West Atcham and Pimhill Systems**

Permission has been obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to extend watermains from Rowton to Alberbury, Halfway House to Wollaston, and Lea Cross to Shorthill, a total distance of approximately three-and-a-half miles. It is anticipated that work on these extensions will commence in the very near future.

An application for Grant has also been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for an extension to the existing watermain at Drury Lane, Minsterley, together with the installation of new electrically driven pumping equipment at the pump house in place of the existing diesel driven units, and construction of a new 15,000 gallon reservoir. These measures will provide greater storage and more satisfactory pressures to the premises in the Drury Lane, Plox Green and Wagbeach localities.

Application has also been made for permission to sink a bore-hole at Alberbury and if a 14 day pumping test proves satisfactory a further bore-hole will be sunk. These bore-holes will form the source of supply to the Parishes of Westbury, Ford, and Bicton, which will be transferred from the West Atcham System. This Alberbury scheme will be further extended to serve the Parishes of Alberbury with Cardeston and Wollaston.

### **East Atcham Water Supply Scheme**

Work on the design of the East Atcham Scheme has proceeded throughout the year and an informal Ministry Local Investigation into these proposals is to be held on the 7th February, 1956.

This scheme comprises the laying of approximately 130 miles of watermain together with reservoirs and booster stations, providing for supplies to 24 Parishes. If the Ministry approve the scheme it is intended that the work should be carried out in sections over a period of five years.

### **Picklescote Water Supply**

A revised estimate has been prepared and this is now in the hands of the Ministry.

### **Purity of Supplies**

Samples of the different water supplies were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination and report. Seventeen samples were taken from the West Atcham Supply and all were satisfactory. From the Pimhill Supply five samples were taken and these also were all satisfactory. A total of eighteen samples were taken from some of the other smaller piped supplies and all of these were satisfactory.

In addition to the above a total of 112 samples were taken from private supplies. Of these 40 were satisfactory and the remaining 72 were not. In such cases as were not satisfactory the owners were advised as to steps to be taken to improve the quality of the water supply.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS**

### **Atcham**

A scheme has been prepared for increasing the capacity of the existing sewage disposal works and extending the sewers in order that the sewage from the village may be dealt with. An application in respect of this work has been submitted to the Ministry.

### **Bayston Hill**

Part I of the village scheme is now complete, and further connections have been made during the year to the new sewers covered by Parts I and II of the scheme. Part III of the scheme which deals with the re-sewering of the whole village has not yet been commenced as permission for this work to be commenced has not yet been received from the Ministry.

### **Bomere Heath**

Work in connection with the duplication of the sewage disposal works at the Housing Site is now nearing completion.

### **Hanwood**

The construction work on the new sewage disposal works to serve the new Council Housing Site is now nearing completion. These works are capable of being extended at a later date to serve the whole village.

### **Pontesbury**

A scheme covering the provision of a new sewage disposal works and extensions to the sewer along the Habberley and Pontesbury Hill Roads has been submitted to the Ministry for their approval.

### **Lea Cross**

Sewage from the twelve existing Council Houses at Lea Cross is at present passed through septic tanks. It is proposed to abandon these and construct a sewage disposal works near Halston Farm, to which the sewage from these houses will gravitate. Certain sanitary improvements to these houses are also proposed.

### **Ford**

At the works here new sludge drying beds are in course of construction.

## **BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE**

### **Water Supply**

In the earlier part of the year there was no serious shortage of water in the town but during the summer the supply had to be cut off at night up to the middle of August. From then until December the water had also to be cut off during part of the day as well. The number of houses in the town which are supplied with water from the main supply is 382. The remaining 50 houses are supplied from private supplies. The main supply is chlorinated and filtered at the Cabin above the town.

### **Purity of Supply**

During the year a total of seven samples were taken from taps in the town and these were all satisfactory as regards the bacteriological examination. Four other samples were taken from taps at houses above the Cabin (i.e., before the water was filtered or chlorinated), and these were not satisfactory. In addition to the above samples a total of nine samples was taken from private supplies in the town and one of these was satisfactory and the others were not.



## **Adequacy of Supply**

The present supply amounts to 40,000 gallons per day and for the present population of (approx.) 1,300 persons this would give just over 30 gallons per head per day. It should be remembered, however, that a considerable amount of the total water supply is used for various purposes in connection with various trades, etc. This has been estimated as being about 5,000 gallons per day and therefore the amount of water available per person in the town would be about 27 gallons per day. If a new water supply is to be secured for the town the amount to be required per person per day should be 40 gallons and after some provision is made for Schools, Trade and a possible increase in the population of the town the total daily supply would be in the region of 87,000 gallons per day. In order to secure such a dependable yield of water it would be necessary to find a source from which about 200,000 gallons per day could be secured. This would help to secure the supply needed at all times. It is not enough to get a supply which yields exactly the amount of water required. There must be a surplus of water so that if a dry season occurs in any year there will not be a failure of the supply.

## **Proposed New Supply**

During the year the Council decided to ask Willcox Raikes and Marshall, Chartered Civil Engineers, Birmingham, to prepare a scheme for the provision of a bore-hole in a suitable position with means of supplying water from it to the town. The Report has now been received and the site which is recommended for the bore-hole to be sunk is one near Oakly Farm, on the South-east side of the town. If the necessary amount of water is found at this site it would be pumped up by an electrically driven pump with a capacity of pumping 7,500 gallons per hour. It would then be taken by a 6 in. diameter spun iron main to the Cabin Reservoir above the town.

## **Sewage Disposal**

The present Sewage Disposal Works were constructed in the year 1910 and consist of two settlement tanks, a storm-water tank, and four percolating filters, with a small area of under-drained land on which the effluent from the filters would be distributed before discharge into the brook. The Works were designed to serve a population of 1,500 persons and to deal with a sewage flow of 30,000 gallons per day. At present the number of houses connected to the sewerage system is 376.

In March, 1954, a Report was received from the Council's Civil Engineers with regard to the condition of the Works and in it attention was drawn to the most important defects found. An

estimate was also made of the alterations and extensions which were considered to be necessary. The scheme to improve the capacity and efficiency of the Works has been approved by the Council and is now awaiting the approval of the Ministry. An Inquiry will be held in April, 1956. The estimated cost of the alterations and extensions was £7,500.

At the present time the estimated flow of sewage through the Works is 36,000 gallons per day, but when the new School which is to be built in the town is completed the flow will be increased to about 40,500 gallons per day.

### Report on Sample of Effluent

The following is a copy of a report on a sample of the effluent taken at the Works on the 29th September, 1955 :—

	Parts per 100,000
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days at 65°F.	8.0
Suspended Matter ... ..	19.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F. ... ..	5.9
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	9.2
pH reaction ... ..	7.0
Stability Test (Methylene Blue in 5 days) ...	Unsatisfactory
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	8.0
Appearance ... ..	Yellow. Very Turbid
Odour ... ..	Very unpleasant

This sample of effluent is unsatisfactory and further purification is necessary before the effluent is discharged into a stream. The dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days at 65° F. should not exceed 2 parts and the suspended solids should not exceed 3 parts per 100,000.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.,

Assay Office, Chester.

A sample of the effluent at the Sewage Works was also taken for the Severn River Board on the 12th December, 1955.

The Report on this sample was very unsatisfactory.

A sample taken from the brook at Brocton was also stated to be unsatisfactory and to contain much suspended matter.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse is collected once weekly by Contract and the Council supply some of the labour required for this work. Disposal is by tipping at Moat Hill. A new tipping site is required but difficulty has been found in getting a suitable place. One of the difficulties is that if a site for this purpose is some distance away from the town then the cost of carrying the Refuse is increased. Another point is that unless "controlled" tipping is carried out (i.e., the covering of the refuse soon after it has been deposited at the tip)—there is always the danger of a nuisance arising from flies, rats, etc. Destruction of refuse by the use of an incinerator is sometimes carried out in the case of large towns, but it is rather an expensive matter as regards cost.

## Rodent Control

Inspections of premises are carried out by an officer who also works for the Clun R.D.C. Twelve new contracts were made during the year. The Sanitary Inspector reports that the complaints regarding nuisance from rats have greatly decreased in number during the last few years in the Borough.

## Inspections by the Sanitary Inspector

The Inspector reports that the following visits were made during the year with regard to the following matters :—

Nuisances	...	...	...	...	20
Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	150
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	60
Drainage	...	...	...	...	11
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	28
Under Pests Acts	...	...	...	...	7
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	20
Petroleum Installations	...	...	...	...	12
Inspections of Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	5
Visits under Section 13 Food and Drugs Act...	...	...	...	...	24
Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	126
Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	28

## CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT

### Water Supplies

The Surveyor reports that there was no shortage of supply during the year. The exceptional dry weather during the summer

months resulted in a reduction of the amount of water in reserve but it was not necessary to impose rationing in any way. No extensions to the mains were carried out during the year. It is estimated that the number of houses connected to the mains of the Council's supplies is 804.

The Report from the Consulting Engineer regarding the supply for All Stretton was received during the year and in it certain recommendations regarding gaugings were made. These are under consideration by the Council.

### **Purity of Supplies**

A total of 30 samples of water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. One sample was also examined as regards any action it might have on metals.

Supply	Total samples	Satisfactory samples	Unsatisfactory samples
New Brook Hollow ...	7	7	—
Town Brook Hollow	9	5	4
The Maltings... ..	6	6	—
All Stretton ... ..	7	5	2
Private Supply ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Totals ...	30	23	7
	==	==	==

### **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

The total number of houses on the main sewers is estimated to be 685. The main disposal plant which is of the contact bed type gave rise to a number of complaints during the summer months. These works were constructed in the year 1905 and the population estimated for was 2,000 and the dry weather flow 50,000 gallons.

During the year the scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal at All Stretton was submitted to the County Council and the Ministry for their approval. At Little Stretton the scheme for the connection of houses to the Main Sewers is also being proceeded with. At present only seven of the houses there are connected.

### **Refuse Collection and Disposal**

A weekly collection of refuse is made throughout the District. Disposal is by open tipping at Minton. A nuisance from flies was experienced during the summer months and this was dealt with by tip dressing. If a tip for refuse is anywhere near dwelling houses the best way to avoid nuisances from flies, rats, smells, etc., is by



carrying out "controlled" tipping. By this method the refuse is covered by soil or other material within 48 hours of being tipped. This method has been recommended for many years and is more suitable in most places than the incineration of the refuse which is a much more expensive method of dealing with refuse but is certainly used in large towns. One of the difficulties met with in carrying out "controlled" tipping is the difficulty of getting a supply of material used to cover the tip.

### **Rodent Control**

The District is served by an operator who makes inspections during one week in every two months and deals with such cases of rat infestation as may be found or which may be reported to him. The Sanitary Inspector reports that there does not appear to be any serious rat problem in the District at present.

## **CLUN RURAL DISTRICT**

### **Water Supplies**

Although the earlier half of the year was wet and there were no shortages of water, there were long dry periods after the month of July and in some areas there were definite shortages. At Kempton and Clun more pumping from the bore-holes was needed. At Marton the laying of a new 4-inch main resulted in a great improvement to the supply for the village and no shortage was experienced.

The small piped supply at Llanfairwaterdine fell considerably at one period, and water had to be carried there on one occasion. Water also had to be carted to the group of houses at Lynch Gate where the well was dry for about two months. At Aston Rogers the wells dried up and water had to be taken from a small brook nearby. The Council are submitting a scheme for extending the existing mains from Aston Pigott to Aston Rogers and in this way give the latter place a sufficient and pure supply of water.

The new borehole which was sunk to augment the Bucknell supply was brought into use during the year and was of value in preventing shortages at Pentre, Chapel Lawn and Bucknell.

Plans have been submitted to the Ministry for an extension to the Aston-on-Clun supply and this takes water to Beambridge. The springs at Newcastle dried up almost completely and a temporary pump had to be fitted over the borehole and water was pumped through an overland main to the supply for some four months. The opportunity was taken to excavate the springs and lay new pipes from them to the reservoir. It is hoped that this work will improve both the quantity and quality of the supply.

Permission to proceed with the scheme for Chirbury, Bent Lont and Priest Weston scheme has not yet been obtained.

## Reports on Water Samples

Supply	Total samples	Number satisfactory	Number not satisfactory
Clun ... ..	3	2	1
Chirbury ... ..	4	4	—
Marton ... ..	5	—	5
Worthen ... ..	4	4	—
Bromlow ... ..	3	—	3
Clungunford ... ..	3	2	1
Kempton ... ..	2	—	2
Clunbury ... ..	2	—	2
Clunton ... ..	2	2	—
Lytham & More ... ..	4	4	—
Newcastle ... ..	1	—	1
Llanfairwaterdine ... ..	1	—	1
Bucknell ... ..	3	2	1
Knighton' ... ..	1	1	—
	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	38	21	17
	==	==	==

During the year a total of 133 samples were taken from private supplies. Where the sample was unsatisfactory the owner was advised as to the steps he should take to improve the supply.

## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Surveyor reports that little progress has been made with regards to the schemes for the sewerage of Clun and of Kinsley Road, Knighton. The former is an extremely costly scheme and a scheme for the latter is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers. Further unsatisfactory reports on the sewage entering the rivers Clun and Teme have been received from the River Severn Water Board.

There has also been an unsatisfactory report on the effluent from the sewage disposal plant which deals with the sewage from 38 houses at Brocton, near Worthen. The tanks at this plant are to be emptied early in the New Year (1956).

The maintenance of all the small plants continues to be heavy and it is hoped to be able to have the tanks at these emptied once a year in the future in order to prevent the accumulation of undigested sludge in them.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This continues to be organised on a Parish basis and various Contractors are employed to carry out the work. Collections are

carried out at Chun, Lydbury North, Worthen, Stowe, Bucknell, Newcastle, Whitcott Keysett and Mardu.

No new Parishes started collections during the year but Clunbury Parish have asked for a service to start in April, 1956, and this will serve Clunbury, Kempton, Clunton, Twitchen and Beambridge.

### Rodent Control

During the year the Council have taken over from the County Agricultural Committee the inspection of farms where rats are reported to be present in considerable numbers. As the contracts expire they can be renewed again with the Council for a further year and at the end of the year two-thirds of the contracts have been renewed. The Inspector reports that during the year there appears to have been a drop in the number of infestations reported. The Council's own properties and refuse tips, etc., are inspected regularly and treatment applied when needed. On September 1st the number of men employed in this work was increased to two.

### SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS

The following is a list of the visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :—

	Number of visits
Housing inspections and maintenance ...	651
Housing applications ... ..	72
Nuisances ... ..	11
Water supplies and samples ... ..	260
Drainage inspections ... ..	43
Refuse collection and disposal ... ..	60
Moveable dwellings ... ..	8
Milk supplies ... ..	3
Rodent control ... ..	12
Infectious Diseases ... ..	7
Meat inspections ... ..	130
Factories and Food Premises ... ..	52
Other miscellaneous visits ... ..	302
Total visits ... ..	<u>1,611</u>

### BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

#### Water Supplies

The supplies from Beckbury and Much Wenlock, which are under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board, were again satisfactory during the year and there was no shortage of supply. During the year further extensions of the piped supplies were undertaken at Homer and Little Wenlock and when these are completed the

inhabitants will have a good piped water supply instead of being dependant on well water or other supply.

### **Purity of Supplies**

A total of seven samples were taken for bacteriological examination and report and these all proved satisfactory. A further seven samples were taken from other private supplies—springs, wells, etc.—and advice was given where these samples were not satisfactory.

### **Sewage Disposal**

During the year work was carried out with regard to the extensions to the Madeley (Hill Top) disposal works and to the Fishhouse works at Broseley, but these have not yet been completed. The proposed scheme at the Aqueduct, Madeley, is still under consideration.

### **Refuse Collection**

There has been no change in the system of collection of refuse. There is a weekly collection in some of the more populated parts and the out-lying parts have a fortnightly or monthly collection. There are three vehicles used for this work and there are three disposal tips at Broseley, Ironbridge and Much Wenlock.

### **Night Soil Collection**

A night soil collection service is carried out in the Madeley Ward and disposal is made at the Madeley Sewage Disposal Works.

### **Rodent Control**

This service has been carried out as before and the time of the man employed is shared with the Bridgnorth Borough Council. Two thirds of his time are spent in the Wenlock Borough and one third at Bridgnorth. The following visits were made :—

Premises	Visits
Private dwellings...	491
Business premises	297
Agricultural premises	301
Council properties	398

The following visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspector during the year :—

Housing inspections	153
Defective drainage	62
Moveable dwellings	38
Food inspections...	124
Statutory notices...	5
Demolition orders	2
Closing orders	3
Re-visits, interviews, etc.	974

## FACTORIES ACTS—1937 AND 1948

Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act 1937, requires certain particulars to be furnished with regard to matters under Part I and Part VIII of the Act in relation to Factories where Power is employed. In regard to the Factories where no Power is employed the Local Authority enforces Section 7 which deals with the supply of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.

In Factories where more than twenty persons are employed or where more than ten persons are employed above the ground floor the Authority have to be satisfied that adequate means of escape from the building in case of fire are provided.

The Sanitary Inspectors have supplied the following figures regarding inspections made in the year 1955 and the number of defects found :—

	No. of Factories	No. of Insp's.	Defects found	Defects remedied
Atcham R.D. ...				
Bishop's Castle M.B. 23	23	28	Nil	Nil
Church Stretton U.D. 20	20	10	Nil	Nil
Clun R.D. ... 30	30	34	2	2
Wenlock M.B. ... 80	80	29	3	3







**BOROUGH OF WENLOCK**

Number of inhabited houses ... ..	4,703
Number of houses owned by the Council ... ..	1,158
Number of houses completed in 1955—	
Council Houses ... ..	Nil
Private Houses ... ..	5
Number of additional houses provided by the conversion of older houses ... ..	Nil
Number of Improvement Grants applied for ... ..	12
Number of Improvement Grants granted ... ..	12
Number of applications for Council Houses as at 31st December, 1955 ... ..	485
Number of houses demolished ... ..	2



## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

#### BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

The Sanitary Inspector reports that a total of 126 visits were made to the Slaughter Houses in the town during the year.

The following is a list of the number of carcasses inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part :—

		Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	...	97	337	79
Carcases condemned except for Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	... ..	—	1	—
Some part or organ con- demned ...	... ..	5	21	—
Percentage affected	...	5%	7%	—
Tuberculosis only—				
Carcases condemned	...	—	—	—
Some part or organ con- demned ...	... ..	2	—	—
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	... ..	2%	—	—

Cysticercosis. No carcasses were found to be affected.

There are five slaughter-houses licenced in the town.

#### Ice Cream

There are five retailers of ice cream and all of these sell “ pre-packed ” ice cream which is made outside the Borough. No samples were taken during the year.

#### Milk

The milk sold in the town is Tuberculosis Tested Milk and is bottled at the two farms where it is produced.

#### Food Condemned

Twenty-three pounds of bacon, 27 tins of other foods, and 28 pounds of sausages, etc., were condemned as unfit for human food.

### CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT

The Inspector reports that there are no slaughter-houses in the District and the meat required for sale is bought at Shrewsbury. A total of 32 lb. of meat was condemned during the year and also 458 tins of food and 9 lb. of cheese.

#### Milk

There are three retailers of milk and one of these has a dairy. Three inspections were made but no action had to be taken. No milk samples were taken.

#### Ice Cream

No ice cream is made by any of the 13 retailers and all of them sell "pre-packed" ice cream.

### CLUN RURAL DISTRICT

The following is the number of carcasses inspected during the year and the number condemned as a whole or in part :—

	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected ...	156	416	104
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—
Some part or organ con- demned ... ..	5	—	—
Percentage affected ...	3.2%	—	—
Tuberculosis only—			
Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—
Some part or organ con- demned ... ..	4	—	—
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	2.5%	—	—
Cysticercosis. No carcasses were found to be affected.			

There are two licenced slaughter-houses in the District and these are both at Clun. A total of 130 visits were made with regard to food inspections during the year.

#### Ice Cream

The Sanitary Inspector reports that there are 23 retailers of ice cream in the District but in each case the ice cream sold is "pre-packed" and is not manufactured by those who sell it. No samples of ice cream were tested.

#### Milk

The Inspector reports that samples of milk are taken by officials of the County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

## BOROUGH OF WENLOCK

There are five slaughter-houses licensed in the Borough but at present the Inspector reports that alslaughtering is only being carried on at three of these. The Severn River Board requested that no slaughter-house at Ironbridge should be licensed as there is no sewage works there at present. The number of animals killed is not very large since the three slaughter-houses only supply some of the butchers and the others obtain their supplies of meat from Shrewsbury. The Inspector states that no whole carcasses were condemned but only some part or organ in certain cases.

### Milk

The local authority is responsible for conditions at dairies but the supervision of milk production at the farms is under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture Officers.

No case of any diseases due to infected milk were reported during the year.

### Ice Cream

All the ice cream sold is manufactured outside the Borough and is "pre-packed." No samples were taken during the year.

### Food Condemned as Unfit

A total of 216 tins of various food-stuffs (fruit, soups, vegetables, etc.), were inspected and surrendered as unfit for human consumption and also eleven pounds of pork.

### Carcases inspected and condemned in whole or in part

		Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number inspected ...	...	45	2	2	391	206
<hr/>						
All diseases except Tuberculosis—						
Whole carcasses condemned		—	—	—	—	—
Some part or organ condemned ...	...	3	—	—	8	4
Percentage affected	...	6.6	—	—	1.9	2.0
<hr/>						
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned		—	—	—	—	—
Some part or organ condemned ...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Percentage affected	...	1.9	—	—	—	0.5

Cysticercosis. No carcasses were found to be affected.

## SECTION F

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :—

## Infectious Diseases, 1955

Disease	Atcham R.D.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.D.	Wenlock M.B.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	11	—	1	13	1	26
Measles ...	287	13	92	111	130	633
Whooping Cough ...	100	44	—	85	6	235
Pneumonia ...	36	4	31	2	10	83
Poliomyelitis—						
Paralytic ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-paralytic ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	19	—	—	7	1	27
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	2	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—	—	6	8
Dysentery ...	2	—	7	—	1	10
Meningococcal Infect.	1	—	—	—	1	2
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary ...	13	1	—	4	24	42
Non-pulmonary ...	3	—	1	—	1	5
Totals ...	477	62	132	224	184	1,079

It will be seen from the above figures that Measles and Whooping Cough accounted for 868 of the total cases notified.

In the previous year these two diseases accounted for two-thirds of all cases notified. It will be seen that there was no serious epidemic of any of the other infectious diseases during the year.

No case of Diphtheria was notified in any of the Districts and in the whole country (England and Wales) the provisional figures for the year were : Cases notified=161 ; Deaths =11.

Children can still be immunised against Diphtheria either by the family doctors or at the Schools or Welfare Centres.

The last cases notified in any of the Districts were in the year 1949.

A total of twenty-seven cases of Food Poisoning were notified and in five of these cases the causal organism was found to be *Salmonella typhi-murium*. In the other twenty-two cases no causal organism was found.

Scarlet Fever cases numbered 26 and this is the lowest number of cases since 1947 when there were 21 cases notified. In most of the cases notified now the disease is of a mild type as compared with what it used to be in former years.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was 42 pulmonary cases and 5 non-pulmonary cases, i.e., a total of 47. This was rather a higher number than in each of the previous few years. The Tuberculosis Register is now kept by the County Health Department and particulars regarding figures for the County can be found in the Report of the County Health Officer.

### TUBERCULOSIS

The following were the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis on the Registers for each of the Districts as at 31st December, 1955 :

District	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atcham R.D. ...	58	40	14	15	72	55
Bishop's Castle ...	3	2	2	1	5	3
Church Stretton ...	9	8	2	2	11	10
Clun R.D. ...	21	14	3	5	24	19
Wenlock M.B. ...	62	46	9	16	71	62
S.W. Salop Districts ...	153	110	30	40	183	149
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

#### New Cases Notified

District	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atcham R.D. ...	6	7	1	2	7	9
Bishop's Castle M.B. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Church Stretton ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clun R.D. ...	2	2	—	—	2	2
Wenlock M.B. ...	11	13	—	1	11	14
S.W. Salop Districts ...	20	22	1	4	21	26
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

#### Deaths and Death Rates

The following were the number of deaths from both Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year :—

District	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atcham R.D. ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Bishop's Castle M.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Stretton U.D....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Clun R.D. ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
Wenlock M.B. ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W. Salop Districts ...	4	3	—	—	4	3
	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

The Death Rates per 1,000 of the population from both the Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary forms of the disease were as follows :

	S.W. Salop Districts		England and Wales
Pulmonary D.R. ...	...	0.140	0.131
Non-pulmonary D.R. ...	...	0.000	0.015
Total D.R. ...	...	0.140	0.146

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

The following are the figures of cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified in the different Districts during the last seventeen years.

District	Cases notified
Atcham R.D. ...	22
Bishop's Castle M.B. ...	1
Church Stretton U.D. ...	1
Clun R.D. ...	3
Wenlock M.B. ...	7

It will be noted that there have been 34 cases notified in the seventeen years and this gives an average of two cases per annum. In seven of the years no cases were notified in any of the Districts.

It has now been decided to offer vaccination against this disease for children who were born between 1st January, 1947, and the 31st December, 1954. This is to be carried out by the Health Departments of County Councils and County Boroughs. The consent of the parents is required.

### CANCER

The total number of deaths from Cancer in the five Districts was 113. This gives a death rate of 2.266 per 1,000. (The death rate for England and Wales was 2.056).



Of the total number of deaths from Cancer there were 14 in which the site of the disease was in the lungs or bronchus. Eleven of these cases were in males and 3 in females. The percentage of cases which were in the lungs or bronchus was 12.5%. In the country as a whole the percentage was 18.9%.

The following are the figures showing the number of deaths from Cancer in each District and also the Death Rates in each.

District	Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000
	M.	F.	
Atcham R.D. ... ..	16	20	1,682
Bishop's Castle ... ..	5	1	4,687
Church Stretton U.D. ...	2	4	2,166
Clun R.D. ... ..	7	18	2,682
Wenlock M.B. ... ..	18	22	2,652
	—	—	—
South West Salop ... ..	48	65	2,266
	==	==	==

### CAUSES OF DEATHS

Diseases	Atcham R.D.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.D.	Wenlock M.B.	S.W. Salop
Heart and Cir- culatory Dis.	71	29	26	45	77	248
Cancer ...	36	6	6	25	40	113
Vascular Dis's of Nervous System ...	23	12	5	14	38	92
Bronchitis ...	6	1	1	10	11	29
Pneumonia ...	4	—	1	1	14	20
Accidents ...	12	3	2	3	6	26
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary ...	2	—	1	2	2	7
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	4	3	2	1	3	13
Suicide ...	4	—	—	2	3	9
Other Causes...	32	1	5	18	45	101
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	194	55	49	121	239	658
	==	==	==	==	==	==

The total number of deaths during the year was 32 less than in the previous year. The death rate was slightly lower. The three chief causes of deaths were as mentioned above and these accounted for 453 out of the total of 658 deaths and this equals 68.8%.

Tuberculosis was the cause of seven deaths and there were no deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. In the two previous years the deaths numbered eleven and ten.

Accidents were the cause of twenty-six deaths and of these thirteen were caused by motor accidents and thirteen by other kinds of accidents. In the previous year there were eleven deaths due to motor accidents.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 23 and this gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 31.0 per 1,000 live births.









